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C. KINGHAM.....EDITOR.
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Under head of City Items, per line,.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Take Notice.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION meets EVENING at 10 o'clock, at new Board of Trade Rooms, in Third National Bank building, floor. Virgin alley and Wood street, 2d floor.

Presentation.

Dr. D. W. Riggs, late A. A. Surgeon at the U. S. Gen. Hospital in this city, was, on the 14th inst., the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the patients of Wards "I" and "K"—form rly under his charge—in the shape of an elegant medicine case of surgical instruments. The presentation was made on the occasion of the Doctor's leaving the institution for a more active and arduous scene of operations with our armies in the field—he having been appointed to one of our Pennsylvania regiments now in front of Richmond. This remembrance from those he had served in his professional capacity, was as flattering as it was unexpected to the Doctor. It was, however, but a merited tribute to his worth as a man, and the kind and skilful manner in which he had performed his duty to those placed under his charge.

Dr. Riggs leaves the city with the most regret on the part of all connected with the Hospital, who can only wish him that success in his new sphere of action, which rare professional attainments, combined with that uniform kindness and courtesy which mark the high toned gentleman, so justly entitle him.

Dry Goods.

Delaines, best quality and beautiful styles, at 37½ cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

At 25 cents, new and beautiful Prints, good colors, fast colors, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

At 31 cents, the very best Prints and choicest patterns, at Baker's, 59 Market st.

At 37½ cents, yard wide Shirting Linen Cloths, former price 65 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

At 31 cents, a first rate Shirting Muslin, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Men's and Boys' wear cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

Flannels cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

Ticking reduced 20 cents per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are now opening new Silk, in black, several different makes, plain and figured, from $1 37 to $6 00 per yard. Also, colored Silks at all prices.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are exhibiting new Dress Goods.

Miss Paige's Concert.

The concert of this talented young vocalist will take place on Thursday evening next, 23d inst., at Concert Hall. Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be had to-day at H. Kleber & Bro.'s and C. C. Mellor's music stores. Persons desiring such seats should apply early as there is a great interest manifested in this entertainment, and an overflowing house may be looked for.

Oil Lands for Sale.

Fifteen different tracts of oil land, in Athens county, Ohio, amounting to 1,250 acres, will be sold in parcels or the entire number, to suit purchasers. All these tracts are oil springs. Persons wishing to make a good investment would do well to call and see the map or plan of the land. For further particulars enquire of John Grazier, 119 Water and 156 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bargains in Prints.

A large lot choice styles Merrimack, Sprague and other best make prints, very slightly damaged by a smash on the Pennsylvania Railroad, most of them perfect, at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal st., Allegheny.

Wanted,

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street. Day & Hayden,

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers. Constant employment given. Day & Hayden.

Oil Leases.

The best Oil Leases in the city for sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., Stationers and Blank Book Makers, No. 39 Fifth street.

Dress Goods,

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

200 Pieces Prints.

All new and choice styles, very slightly damaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad, selling cheap at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal street.

Samburg Port Wine,

Go to Fleming's drug store for the famous Samburg Port Wine.

Dry Goods.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are now opening new Silk, in black, several different makes, plain and figured, from $1 37 to $6 00 per yard. Also, colored Silks at all prices.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.

Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 32 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Shirting.

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31¼ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's 9 Market street.

Winter Dress Goods.

Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Housekeeping Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Mourning Goods,

Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Sheetings.

5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

New Oil Companies.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* gives the following list of Oil Companies organized last week:

	Capital	Shares.
Foster Farm Oil Co.	$1,500,000	150 000
Dunlap Creek Oil Co.	1,000,000	200,000
Kussart's Farm Oil Co.	1,000,000	100,000
North Western Oil Co.	1,000,000	200,000
Elk River and Blue Creek Oil Co.	1,000 000	100,000
Donaldson Oil Co.	1,000,000	200,000
Cherry Run and Pit Hole Creek	626 000	125,000
Congress Oil Co.	875,000	175,000
Oak Shade Oil Co.	600,000	120,000
Shamrock Oil Co.	500,000	250,000
Shenango Oil Co.	500,000	100,000
Windsor Oil Co.	500,000	100,000
Platt Oil Co.	500,000	100,000
Parkiomen Oil Co.	3'0,000	300,000
Washington Co. Eureka Oil Co.	300,000	150,000
Portage Oil and Mining Co.	300,000	100,000
Beatty Run Oil Co.	300,000	60,000
Everett Oil Co.	250,000	100,000
Big Salmon Pet. & Lumber	200,000	100,000
Total (19 Companies)	$11,950,000	2,830,000

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has recently appeared in a new suit of types, and, good as it was before, under the management of Mr. CHELDS, it has materially improved in every essential quality to be expected in a thorough newspaper. The *Bulletin*, also, of that city, since the new arrangement, has put on a new dress and been otherwise improved. The following just remarks, in a recent editorial, are worthy of universal adoption as the true standard of journalism: "Men of discretion, who know how little concern the public have in the personalities of a journal, and how they laugh at newspaper quarrels, will avoid obtruding their own provincial griefs and advertising their jealousies and enmities. They will be content to be called 'provincial,' for the sake of being respectable and dignified. The office of a newspaper is to inform and entertain its readers and whenever it exceeds this and becomes a vehicle of personal feeling, it loses its influence to a certain extent, and also loses the public confidence."

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—A new steam fire engine has just been completed and tested in Cincinnati, which the papers there pronounce a failure so far as capacity and performance is concerned. The improvements introduced into this new engine were intended to lessen the weight of the Cincinnati style of engines, but it has been demonstrated that what was gained in weight has been lost in capacity. The price paid for the machine was $7,000, or a sum that would have purchased two machines like those in use in this city. Cincinnati was first to introduce steam fire engines successfully, but trade department has not kept pace with those of other c. and equally as efficient engines, cumbersome. Pittsburgh fire department is Although the one more efficient in the country, small, there is no

The Conservatives in the Kentucky Legislature have held a caucus and decided to vote in a body against the Constitutional Amendment. The Radicals held a caucus also, and decided to vote in a body the other way. Govt Bramlette's recommendation seems to have had but little effect on the Conservatives.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1865. NO 139

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE ARMING OF NEGROES,

DISCIPLINE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURG

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

SHERMAN'S FURTHER INTENTIONS.

Comments on his Course.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

Full files of Richmond papers, of the 18th, were received here this evening. The *Enquirer* contains a long article on arming the slaves, of which the following are the main points:

"The question of negro soldiers we consider as settled. Public opinion has decidedly declared in favor of arming the negroes. The resolution introduced into the Virginia Legislature, giving the consent of the State to the measure, will pass and may be followed, and should be, with instructions to Senators to vote for the measure, and thus set the matter at rest. As to giving the slaves their freedom, this should be the reward for faithful services at the end of the war, if desired by the slaves. To some it may be a boon, a reward. Others may not even desire freedom. The negroes are divided in opinion as to whether they would prefer freedom to slavery, but by all means leave the choice with them. Let them decide the matter. We do not expect this reward to make soldiers of them. Discipline only will do that. It must be a discipline sharp, severe, and long. What first teaches them their duty and then compels them to perform it.

"The experience has been gained in the armies of this Confederacy, instead of the universal suffrage which fights when it chooses and straggles when it feels like it. All who shall be drafted with the negro troops, they have no one to blame but themselves if, when men to fight, they must be kept up to the mark by fear of punishment more than the hope of fame.

"Gen. Lee has recommended the arming of negroes, and upon him will devolve the duty of organizing and disciplining them. Once organized in the ranks, discipline will only be a question of time. By nature and long habit the negro is submissive. Let him be taught that it would appear that their discipline ought to be severe, and almost cruel. Under such discipline they can be brought to the very highest perfection of drill and efficiency, and taught to stand firmly together and move with unity and celerity; but, after all, the best part of the armies of the Confederate States will never make soldiers of the negroes. The question is how it ever made soldiers of the whites. Upon the solution of this question depends almost the whole progress of this war.

"Rightly and properly managed, it will give a most powerful strength to our armies, and, without doing violence to injury to the institution of slavery, will secure much additional independence. If in the effort to drill the negroes and train them into soldiers, there shall be developed a system by which the private soldiers can be brought to the highest and perfected and then unsurpassed courage become disciplined courage, then will be no more defeats like those of Chickamauga and Nashville. It is upon such trying occasions that discipline develops its real effects, and during our long and disastrous retreats, the unyielding regiments our armies may lead, how to discipline whites.

"In regard to the situation of affairs at Petersburg the Richmond papers report a reported to the indications positively Grant's lines. A Yankee deserter who fell into our lines says that the Second Corps left on the night of the Saturday (18th) previous from the left, not less than 8,000 men. It is asserted that the light duty men, convalescents, &c., of this corps were going South early in the week, or Sherman. It may be the Grant is vainly endeavored to make a flank movement, but will now reinforce Lee at some point further South and endeavor to make the latter perform a programme a success.

"In Florida the country to the west of Tallahassee is in the possession of the Federals. The capital of South Carolina is also in the hands of the enemy. Columbia is the only one of the large interior towns of South Carolina not in the hands of the enemy. Charleston is now in a state of siege, and the Yankees are making every effort to complete the subjugation of South Carolina; for that is the heart of the rebellion. Sherman's movements show that the only value of that territory to the general consists in its being a highway to the interior of North Carolina, for the purposes of the campaign consequent on the closing of the campaign in Georgia. Sherman's step has not been taken with the view of the permanent investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only so much. The interior plans or projects of the Federal Generals in South Carolina are unknown here. The little Confederate army is small, however, and may be called Sherman such a dangerous foe as to fetter the movements of a very large portion of the enemy's forces. Nevertheless, according to our correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged, ended in a resolution that for the moment it would be wrong to give way to exaggerated fears, and that in the face of the pacific and conciliatory assurances which American diplomacy continues to give, the best course to adopt is to abstain provisionally from all movements, without, however, indulging in false security.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

Sales of seven-thirties by Jay Cooke, during the week ending Saturday, were twenty-six millions five hundred and twenty thousand and two hundred dollars. At this rate the remainder of the loan will be sold before the end of March. All banks and bankers supply the loan at par to immediate applicants.

CHARLESTON!!

The City Evacuated Tuesday.

Columbia Occupied Friday.

Rebel Stores Partially Removed.

Sherman's Triumphal March.

BEAUREGARD RETREATING.

THE MOVEMENT AT WILMINGTON.

The Attack on Fort Anderson.

Union Force Advancing from Knoxville

Foster Moving on Kingston, N. C.

Union Cavalry Raid on Tarboro.

Exchange of 10,000 Union Prisoners.

Concentrated Rebel Force Against Sherman.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS OF MONDAY

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. }

To Maj. Gen. DIX:—The following details of military operations and condition of affairs in the Rebel States, taken from the Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded by Gen. Grant. This Department has received no other intelligence in relation to operations of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington. A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston Harbor, February 18th, says the rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and he was now on his way to the city. [Signed]

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y. of War.

CITY POINT, Feb. 20, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following paragraphs are extracted from Richmond papers of to-day:

"We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces under General Beauregard are moving in the direction of Charlotte. Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night that Sherman was on yesterday morning advancing his forces towards and was near Winnsboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before its evacuation. Up to a late hour last night it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question.

"The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken precaution to remove its archives, machinery, ammunition, several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand were safely conveyed away. The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingville, precluded movements on the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of the same road to save other valuable materials in the city.

"A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Confederate States, to the value of $1,000,000, was saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, were destroyed. The books and dies for printing Confederate notes in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell, and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the well known firms. The first named establishment had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

"The enemy's forces, operating West of Columbia, were located on the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of the enemy's force moved up the river during the night, and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which formed near Columbia, a few miles above the city.

"During the movement Gen. Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Saturday night the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on Sunday last. The enemy's force entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's army, a larger portion of which marched directly through the city, while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless fallen into their hands.

"CHARLESTON, February 14.—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our left flank on James Island, all day. All is quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city."

"CHARLESTON, February 15.—All quiet along our lines. The enemy, this morning, is reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to day.

"WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon and nearly all night and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at that point, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on at one in the afternoon. We have no particulars. A dispatch has been received stating that a force of the enemy 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and have reached Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The telegraph operator at Wadesboro reported on yesterday that a raid from Fayetteville, Washington or Newbern, North Carolina, was the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington road, in Edgecomb county. The enemy continued to work during yesterday morning, though no Wilmington, however, think which it would appear that they had not attack the road.

"Reinforcements of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kingston, N. C., and it was supposed in official quarters that the heavy forces had been moving on Saturday from Goldsboro. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro. The force moving from Newbern had with them 5,000 pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of these movements in a few days. We are quite certain they are in progress as we have said.

"Col. Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange 10,000 prisoners. We have been informed that the exchange of prisoners on the James river will, at the same time, go on uninterruptedly.

"A fight of considerable magnitude occurred last Tuesday in Lecsenburg county between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the 9th Virginia cavalry, aided by citizens. The deserters were finally captured.

"GEN. EWELL, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a desperate robbery of nearly two hundred paroled prisoners on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occurring in the vicinity of Richmond."

(Signed) S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Tribune* has information that Sherman's rebel force, which can be conceptated in Sherman's front, is 35,000 men, consisting of the Wilmington garrison, 14,000; Hardee's force, expelled by various detachments that have been called in since Savannah fell, 16,000, and five divisions sent down from Lee's army, 15,000. This force cannot be increased from Hood's army, since the movements of that army eastward began so late. Sherman's strength is so overwhelming that the only probable chance of rebel success is in surprising his columns in detail.

From Havana.

Return of Blockade Runners.

Revival of the Cooke Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 15th inst. There is no Mexican news.

Several more blockade runners had returned to Havana unable to make an entrance. The rebels intend purchasing small schooners to run to the coast of Florida.

The Cooke trade is opening again, three hundred and five arrived on the 15th.

Charles H. Dyer, late clerk in the Bank of Crawford, was brought into court, in Meadville, on Tuesday last, on the charge of embezzling $20,000 of the funds of the bank. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary Allegheny City, for four years and six months.

From Army of the Potomac.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN

Despondency in the Rebel Ranks.

Bodies of Rebel Officers Sent Fort

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 2864.

Information from the Army of the Potomac late yesterday morning, reported that rebel deserters are constantly coming in and are more numerous than for a long time past. The average is seventy-five every day for the week. Among them are several officers. The utmost despondency prevails through the rebel ranks since the late fight, and they are determined to keep the field no longer. They claim they can never gain their independence, and see no reason why they should remain and be all killed. They also say that deserting is so general to the rear of their own lines that Lee has issued an order to arrest every man found half a mile away from his camp or post. One man said his company was thirty strong a week ago, but that fifteen had disappeared since, ten to time United States and five to their homes. Many of the deserters bring in their arms with them.

A flag of truce appeared in front of the Second Corps, on Saturday, asking for the bodies of some rebel officers, killed at the late battle on Hatcher's Run. Their request was finally granted and their bodies conveyed to the rebel lines.

France and Mexico.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

FEARS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The foreign mails had the following:

The *World* says there was a meeting of the Privy Council on the 4th instant, in Paris, and we are informed that the affairs of America and the connection they may have with the Mexican Empire, formed the principle object of the meeting. France is not without some misgivings as to the attitude the United States may assume towards the new Empire when the conclusion of the war has placed at the disposal of the Washington Government a large army of numerous and skilled officers, and a four years' struggle has changed a country hitherto devoted to commercial and maritime interests, into a country disposing of immense forces. The recent resolution of the Washington Senate must have assisted in increasing the misgivings. Nevertheless, according to our correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged, ended in a resolution that for the moment it would be wrong to give way to exaggerated fears, and that in the face of the pacific and conciliatory assurances which American diplomacy continues to give, the best course to adopt is to abstain provisionally from all movements, without, however, indulging in false security.

From North Carolina.

Secession of the State from the Confederacy,

The People favor the Movement.

Rebel Cotton Stored at Wilmington.

Sherman's Approach Hailed with Joy.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 18.

The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in half of the threats, emenating from the State Capital, must end in the separation of North Carolina from the Confederacy soon after Wilmington is garrisoned, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority of whom, says a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union even with the emancipation.

The enemy are removing their supplies from Wilmington with a view, it is thought, of evacuating the city. It is estimated that there is over $160,000,000 worth of cotton stored from Wilmington along the line of the railroads reaching to Goldsboro, which the enemy will order to be burned as soon as our forces approach.

Sherman's movements are regarded with much alarm by the rebel papers of this State.

The Raleigh *Standard* and Raleigh *Progress* and the other conservative papers in this State are paying high tributes to the military genius of General Sherman, whose approach they welcome with open manifestations of joy.

From Cairo and Below.

Mississippi Central Railroad Repaired.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

CAIRO, February 20.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed to-day for St. Louis, and one hundred and sixty for Cincinnati.

The Mississippi Central Railroad has been repaired by the rebels, and cars are running to Grenada. Twelve hundred hogs crossed Pearl River for Cuba Station, where they are being slaughtered for the rebel army.

MEMPHIS, February 20.

Some thirteen persons are said to be indicted for treason at the last term of the District Court of Tennessee. Several of these persons have been arrested and lodged in the military prison. Others will be as soon as found.

Steamers continue to be fired into near Helena.

From Mexico.

President Juraz at Chihuahua.

He is Reorganizing his Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Semi-official news from Chihuahua, the present seat of the National Government of Mexico, received here to-day, shows there is no foundation for the report which came from the city of Mexico, that President Juarez was in Alamos, Sonora.

The President was, in January last, still at Chihuahua, and had no disposition to leave that city. He was engaged in the reorganization of the army to open a new campaign in the present year, which promises to be more successful than former ones. Important victories of San Peado and El Fuerle in Sonora, had raised very high public spirit in North Western Mexico.

FIGHT AT FORT FISHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20.

The steamer Perit arrived here this morning from Fort Fisher, bringing mails and passengers. When the Perit left, on Friday 17th, fighting had just commenced between our forces and the rebels.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.

Cotton—74@75 for middling. Receipts, 725 bales and 188 sacks. Hemp—$180@190 for undressed and $265@285 for dressed. Flour dull; single extra $9@10. Wheat declined 8@10c, as to quality; $1 77@1 95 for prime to choice. Corn steady at $1 05@1 10. Oats 88@91.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expedition to Piedmont, Virginia.

Capture of Mosby's Commissary Train

Union force afterwards Ambushed.

All the Rebel Stores Recaptured.

Gen. Butler wanted in Kentucky.

Consolidation of the Indian Territories

The Secretary of the Treasuryship.

Rebel Movement against Scofield's Army.

Evacuation of Richmond Probable

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON Feb. 20.

A scouting party of one hundred and twenty-five men, under command of Major Thomas Gibson, proceeded to Piedmont via Perry's Ford and Ashley's Gap, and surprised a party of Mosby's guerrillas, capturing a number of them; also, a Commissary train and a large lot of horses and mules. On their return they were ambushed in Ashby's Gap, about one mile west of Paris by a force of Mosby's men and were defeated, losing all their captures, and with a loss of fifty or sixty men in killed, wounded and missing.

The Union members of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation, will call upon the President to-morrow to urge the appointment of General Butler to command in that State. They believe he is the only man who can effectually suppress guerrilla warfare there.

Mr. Harlan's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, provides for the consolidation of the Indian territories, and the establishment of a civil government in the Indian Territory. It creates a temporary government within the limits of that territory, with a Governor, Secretary and Supreme Court, to be appointed by the President, and a legislative council, consisting of one member for each 1,000 Indians, to be elected by the several tribes. The bill also authorizes the election of a delegate to Congress, who shall be a member of one of the Indian tribes living in the Territory, and at peace with the Government.

Illinoisians are endeavoring to organize a pressure for Jesse Dubois for Secretary of the Interior. This movement, of course, looks to the appointment of Judge McCullough as Secretary of the Treasury, thus elbowing Usher out and the latter creating a vacancy for Dubois. Even in that event, however, his chances are not brilliant. It is now generally expected that the nomination for the Treasury Department will certainly be made in a few days. Strong efforts are still being made to press Morgan into the place. If they should fail, McCullough's chances seem superior to any other candidate. Weed and Seward, the other New Yorkers are here endeavoring to have the impending changes shaped to suit the interests of their wing of the party. A petition signed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and all the members of the Illinois Legislature has been presented to the President urging the appointment of Hugh McCullough as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Supreme Court is to begin to-morrow the trial of an important suit, instituted to test the title on cotton, seized by the officers on the Red River expedition. It is understood that Attorney General Speed will claim in behalf of the Government, that the property belonged to their enemies, and the question is thus likely to be incidentally brought before the court, whether Louisiana and Arkansas were, or are not States in the Union.

Colonel Thomas W. Bowen, 13th Kansas, has been brevetted Brigadier General.

It is the opinion of high military men that the next move of the rebels will be to attack Schofield, should he get out of the protection of the gunboats. Falling in this, they will evacuate Richmond, if it is not already being evacuated, which is highly probably, and their force must fall back to Lynchburg. Where they are to obtain supplies of provisions and ammunition must be a very serious question, and many think that their army will soon be compelled to disband for want of the material of war.

From Harrisburg.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill Incorporating Pittsburgh Academy of Music.

New Bridge over the Allegheny River.

Increase of Salary of Mayor of Allegheny

$25 per Capita Tax in First Ward.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham read the following:—A petition from citizens of Pitt township, asking power to levy a tax for bounty purposes; a remonstrance of Pittsburgh flour dealers against a change of the Inspection Laws; a remonstrance from the School Directors of Scott township against two Superintendents; a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Music; a supplement changing the name of the National Oil Company to the National Union Oil and Mining Company, and making the par value of stock one dollar; a bill restoring to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company rights rescinded last year.

Mr. Graham read a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across an arm of the Allegheny river to Herr's Island, in Duquesne Borough.

The bill annexing the Washington Judicial District to Allegheny was discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glass presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties for the repeal of the charter of the Washington and Somerset Turnpike.

Mr. Herron, one from the citizens of Pitt township for an increase of tax. Also, one from Ohio and other townships against two superintendencies.

Mr. McKee, one from various townships against two superintendencies.

Mr. Slack, one relative to bounties in the 4th Ward, Allegheny. Also, one allowing certain persons to remove obstructions to navigation in the Allegheny. Also, the following bills; one incorporating the Warren Oil Company; one allowing certain parties to remove obstructions to navigation in the Allegheny river; one relative to the entry of payments on mortgages; one legalizing a certain ordinance in West Elizabeth; one incorporating the Benton Mining Company; one levying a *per capita* tax of twenty-five dollars in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, which passed finally; one relative to Fourth Ward bounties, Allegheny; one increasing the salary of the Mayor of Allegheny two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Herron presented a bill incorporating the Union and Manchester Ferry Company. Also a supplement to the Franklin Land and Coal Company.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

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Mr. WILSON read an extract from a letter of an army officer, stating that Mr. Trumbull's amendment, if carried, would place below a great many volunteer Major Generals whose commissions as volunteers were of prior dates to his commission in the regular army.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Sherman participated, Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to his amendment that this section shall not be held to abolish the several grades of pay of this new mode of warfare, being more onerous than Yankees they would be its principles. The Yankees fought the battles of our British statesmen regarding our war and the position of the United States Government. Earl Russell admitted that we had just cause for complaint against England, both in regard to fitting out rebel piratical vessels in her ports as raiders in Canada, and thought it was not unnatural that our Government should take steps for increasing the naval force on the northern lakes. Other members expressed the same opinion.

The *Tribune*'s London correspondent mentions the sailing of a steamer from London with guns and ammunition for the iron clad ram Olinde, recently sold to rebel agents. After taking them on board, the Olinde hoisted the rebel flag and sailed for Charleston, but went into Corunna, Spain, in distress.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says the French government denies all complicity in the sailing of the Olinde, and seems to manifest perfect good feeling toward us.

From Latest Rebel Papers.

The Explosion of the Allison.

Severe on the Rebel Congress.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

Rebel Stores Removed from Columbia

The Military Situation.

GUERRILLA WARFARE RECOMMENDED.

Affairs in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: The loss of life by the explosion of the flag of truce boat, in the James river was two negro firemen, and two soldiers killed, and several wounded.

The *Sentinel* in an editorial says: "Congress is behind the People. Such we assure our honorable legislators is the burden of the letters which we receive. One of these that now chanced to lie before us from a prominent gentlemen, says: The fact is our people are a long way ahead of our legislators, and are prepared and anxious to help the Government, if Congress would only pass the requisite laws.

There seems to be some strange and unhappy demoralization connected with an elective position, men otherwise bold becomewerk; they listen to the winds. They are nervous about offending some one and losing his vote, especially if election day is coming on, hence at a time when the people desire a bold lead and a prompt energy, we have hesitation and indecision and misgivings and fears. We run no risk in saying that the statesmen who are boldest are now dearest to the people. We doubt not they will say so at the polls. We doubt not and fervently pray that many a bold legislator will find this political death he fears. We ask the people and the army to take a note of all such and not forget or pardon them. But it would be much better even than this if all such would forget themselves and strike for their country in this hour of exigency. They should lead the people, not we them. At least, they should not lag behind them.

"The people want General Lee generously supplied. They want him to have the organizing of his forces, they want the exemption list diminished. They want full liberty given to the Government to take the slaves in any way the military authorities may desire; they want the treasury sustained by adequate taxation; they want the habeas corpus suspended in the case of certain ordinance in West Elizabeth; one incorporating the Benton Mining Company; one levying a *per capita* tax of twenty-five dollars in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, which passed finally; one relative to Fourth Ward bounties, Allegheny; one increasing the salary of the Mayor of Allegheny two hundred and fifty dollars.

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After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Sherman participated, Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to his amendment that this section shall not be held to abolish the several grades of pay now allowed in the regular army, but officers in the volunteer service shall be allowed the pay and rank provided by the 60th section of the act of 1861, approved July 17, 1862.

The Amendment of Mr. Trumbull was then voted upon and rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Davis, Farwell, Foot, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Richardson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—18.

NAYS—Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Smith, N. J.; Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tenbyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright—24.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment to increase the pay of officers and soldiers of the army twenty per cent.

Mr. WILSON said we owed the army $38,000,000 now, and we had better pay this before agreeing to additional pay. Many soldiers were serving in the army who got one thousand dollars bounty for one year. He (Wilson) would be willing to increase pay of officers if he thought it was in the power of the government to do it.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the nation admitted of this war he would vote to pay those who entered the service, believing it to be their right to just and reasonable compensation. Not that he was under any obligations to the soldiers himself, for in his State the soldiers had been taught to believe that the principles he advocated were antagonistic to the cause which they were serving. He proceeded to discuss the position of parties, and the President's late peace mission, when Mr. Sherman raised a point of order, that Mr. Saulsbury was not speaking on the subject before the Senate.

The Chair decided the point well taken under ordinary circumstances, but as Mr. Saulsbury had been permitted go on so long without interruption, it was hardly in order to rule him down now.

Mr. SAULSBURY resumed the floor. It was a delusion, he said, to suppose that peace was near at hand; a delusion oft repeated about these days; Charleston and Savannah and Columbia had fallen, and Richmond might fall, but still he believed the war would yet remain. There were years of war yet before this country under the policy of the present administration. It appeared from the President's Message, that the obstacles to peace was the terms which were offered to the rebels. It should be remembered that the British lost their American colonies because they would not treat with rebels in arms against them.

The yeas and nays were then called on the adoption of Mr. Powell's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 28.

The bill was then passed.

A resolution was passed authorizing the issue of bonds to pay for the feeding of certain refugee Indians.

From New Orleans.

THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13—VIA CAIRO, Feb. 20.

The rebel Col. Griffith commanding Woodville, Louisiana, placed an embargo upon the passage of cotton and citizens into the Federal

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner o. Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of steps. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, improvements and improvements of every description, county and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Fall of Charleston!

The Stars and Stripes float over the Cradle of the Rebellion! The Chivalry, who were going to stand and fight it out where they struck the first blow, have run away, to save themselves as best they can. The transaction is in keeping with the rottenness of the Rebellion. The war has furnished no such exhibition of weakness and broken spirit as this. The haughty Carolinians saw their Capital occupied, and they abandoned their sea-port, to become fugitives and supplicants.

What became of the rebel force when Charleston was abandoned, is not known. It is scarcely probable that it can form a junction with LEE, or do much else than make an attempt to take care of itself. Nor is it probable that the conquering SHERMAN will spend much time in looking after it. Gen. GILMORE no doubt will occupy the city and SHERMAN'S force will be as strong as ever to prosecute the campaign.

The moral effect of the fall of Charleston will be crushing. It would not have been permitted could it by any possibility been prevented. The fact is an overwhelming confession of exhaustion. It is clear that nothing will be defended, except, perhaps, Richmond, and as between holding and abandoning the rebel Capital, the rebels are understood to be not agreed.

The capture of Fort Fisher released a large number of blockading ships. Nearly the entire fleet, by the fall of Charleston, will to a certain extent find its occupation gone. *So far as the Navy is concerned, the war has been nearly fought out.* Not a port of the slightest military importance is left to the rebels. On the Texas coast only blockade running, to a certain extent, continues. The sympathizing, aid-giving neutrals and the rebels suffer a common defeat.

No city of importance but Richmond is left to the Rebellion. The prospect for the successful defense of Charleston was not less hopeful one month ago than is that of holding Richmond to-day. The same masterly plan that caused Charleston, like an over-ripe apple, to fall by a mere breeze, menaces the Rebel capital If the last days of the Rebellion are not dawning, then all eyes must be deceived, and the prospect for which all men have but one interpretation, is a delusion.

Conquering a Peace.

This phrase was familiar to the popular ear during the Mexican war. It gave the best argument, that the case admitted of, for continuing the war. Indeed, it originated, if we remember correctly, in the message of the President of those days. Although the opposition did not appreciate the argument during the continuance of the war, all appeared satisfied in the issue, when it was found that we had not only acquired a peace, but a *piece*, as the fruit of the issue.

Before the late election our Democratic friends made strenuous efforts to persuade the country that we could not, by war, procure peace, with those who are in insurrection against the Government; that the case, conquering a peace was a thing impossible. The proposition was placed in every attractive form, and was pronounced in plaintive and conciliatory tones, but the fallacy was too palpable to mislead the people, whose judgment is very apt to be correct, in such matters. They knew, also, that history was against it. Yorktown, Waterloo, Mexico, Sebastopol, Majenta testified the other way. And we are glad to see that our Democratic friends, since the effervescence of the election contest has subsided, appear rather favorably inclined again to their sentiment of 1847. Especially since the late demonstration of a conciliatory disposit on on the part of the Government, and of a stupid madness and obstinacy on the part of the insurgents, do our Democratic friends favor such a vigorous prosecution of the war as promises early, safe and lasting peace.

War is a rough style of diplomacy. It were well for people to consider this before they rush into it. A more wanton breach of the peace of a country never occurred than that which has distressed our nation for four years. No insurrection ever had so little to justify or excuse. It, The vanity and ambition of a few politicians conceived the purpose. Their people were inveigled into the support of it, by expectations of the most chimerical character. Without due consideration of the cause, and without calculation of the cost, they plunged into open war with a peaceful and just government. Their movement was wantonly aggressive. The government stood in the attitude of self-defence, for self-preservation. The *defensive* pretensions of the insurgent leaders came only with their defeats. Appeals for sympathy form the chorus of their boastful war song. The tone of their hostility to the Government is changed since the days of their beleaguerment of Washington, but it sounds still from the forlorn defenses of Richmond. They spurn the clemency that they have so grossly abused, and leave the government no alternative but to prosecute the war and to conquer a peace.

TRADE AND FINANCE.—In view of the military prospects and certainties, careful men show a disposition to husband their resources. The drooping tendency in prices, of the great commodities entering into trade, is too observable not to be heeded. The sympathy manifested by the principal staples, especially of dry goods, has communicated itself to nearly every branch of trade. Hence we hear that in the Eastern cities buyers are "shy," and sellers anxious. The disposition to go into Government securities is a healthy indication, and especially fortunate for the Government. It is unquestionably the best place that money can be put. The prevailing sentiment is that of caution, and if there is safety.

WINDSOR, THE DEFAULTER.—The examination in the case of CHAS. WINDSOR, late teller of the Mercantile Bank, of New York, alleged to be a defaulter to that institution to a large amount, took place in the Bow street court, London, before Sir THOMAS HENRY, on the 3d inst. Several witnesses from New York were present, and gave their testimony on behalf of the bank, and counsel were heard on both sides, after which the Magistrate decided in favor of the extradition of the accused, and he was committed to await surrender to the American authorities, for the purpose of being brought to New York for trial. The prisoner's counsel gave notice that application for a reversal of this decision would be made in a superior court.

BOSTON DRY GOODS TRADE SALE.—This sale has awakened so general an interest among business men that it promises to be one of the most remarkable sales which have taken place in this country. Though 2,000 packages only were originally advertised, the entries up to Thursday evening had been 1,099, with a prospect of as many more. Merchants from other cities are already arriving, and the Boston merchants are extending to them the hospitality of their homes.

PETROLEUM JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a new oil paper, entitled *Petroleum Mining and Railroad Journal*, published in Philadelphia by Messrs. Johnson, Roberts, and Grayson. It is a large sheet handsomely printed, and contains a great variety of interesting reading matter pertaining oil operations.

The Draft and State Quotas—The Views of President Lincoln.

A Committee from the Legislature of Rhode Island, recently returned from Washington City, whither they had gone with a view to obtain from the President a postponement of the draft in that State and to have their quota reduced, have just made an interesting report of their mission, which is of general importance. They had an interview with the President, who stated to them that although the policy which had been adopted by the Provost Marshal General, for the assignment of the respective quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considerably the number of men called for, and that men and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—he had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their conclusions.

In reply to requests for a postponement of the draft, the President replied that he was ready to admit that Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford in consideration of her merit to relinquish her quota altogether than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect, said he, of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation, will be as great a power as the men themselves, and I believe, he added, that the opinion which General HANCOCK expressed to me yesterday, is entirely well founded, that if the army could be presently increased by four hundred thousand men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy. Rhode Island having been declared by the Governor of the State exempt from the draft by reason of having furnished her quota, the General assembly had made no exertions to recruit men until the lapse of forty days from the date of the call In order to help the State out of this embarrassment, the President remarked that it would take some time for the Provost Marshal to effect a draft in Rhode Island. Therefore, without granting any postponement of the time when it is liable to begin, the Committee were authorized to state to the General Assembly that so long as Rhode Island was diligently engaged in furnishing men by voluntary enlistments, so that the Government could see that it was being as well served as it could be in any other way, no orders should be issued for a draft in the State.

The committee also called upon Secretary STANTON and General FRY, relative to the postponement. Both of these officials assured the committee that so long as the number of men daily secured to the Government by voluntary enlistment was as great as would be the average result of a draft, taking into consideration the necessary delays incident to notification, examination and deciding upon exemption claims of men obtained in that way, no order should be issued for a draft in that State. This principle, although laid down with special reference to Rhode Island, is undoubtedly applicable to all the States, so that so long as the people of a district are energetically and profitably engaged in recruiting the armies with volunteers as rapidly as the machinery of the draft would furnish them, there will be no draft ordered.

Soldiers' Bounties.

The propriety of paying a good bounty to men enlisting in the army, at the present time, is plain to every man who considers the matter. And men who take the bounty should not, from that fact alone, be deemed mercenary and lacking in patriotism. The sentiments of patriotism do not make us forgetful of justice to themselves and others.

The defense of the country, imperilled by the rebellion, belongs to all alike. In different ways, all have something to do, in bringing the country safely through these troubles. Some must labor; some fight; and some pay. There is *risk of life* incurred by being a soldier: he is just, in requiring for that extra risk, some compensation from his country, that shall go to the benefit of his family if he fall in the service. It is a species of life insurance measure. There is also, in many instances, a sacrifice of pecuniary interest in becoming a soldier. More men than the public are aware of, have suffered losses, and even embarrassment in their business, by going to the army. It is but right that this part of the burden, too, should be shared by the community.

At the present time, it appears to be absolutely necessary to hold out pecuniary inducements, in order to secure the requisite number of men from the rural districts to fill the quotas. There is no lack of men, no lack of patriotism, no lack of courage. Men are willing to go and fight the battles of the country; but they are not willing to assume unnecessary burdens, that others may be relieved from bearing any at all. Employment, in all departments of business, is easily obtained; wages are high, and promptly paid; manufactures, farming, mechanical trades, and all kinds of business are flourishing, and the soldiers get employment readily at pay much above that of the army. In such circumstances, men cannot be expected to enlist without extra bounty.

The Library Building.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I desire to correct several mistakes in my letter as printed in your paper on Saturday morning. It should read "five stories" instead of two. A sentence following should read "the story over the stores would be one hundred and sixteen by thirty-eight, to be occupied by the library and staircase." Instead of *sale* room read "safe room."

In regard to the mode by which the proposed buildings are to be erected and eventually become the property of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, I would state to the writer that a short time ago may be of interest to the public. It is, that some years ago, a similar corporation undertook to erect buildings for the St. Louis Turner's Association. A lot was purchased some distance from the business centres, on account of its smaller cost, and the building was erected at a total cost of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars including the ground. The building is about one hundred and twenty feet square. The ground floor is occupied by stores—on the second floor is the library and a minor hall for meetings of the Association, or like purposes, when but four or five hundred persons are to be seated. The main lecture hall, which is also the fashionable *salle de concert* of the city, is on the third floor.

For a few years after its erection, in consequence of being out of the business centre, for the investment did not pay, and the Library Association to which it was leased required indulgence from the stockholders. It paid, however, from the day it was finished, a moderate abundant return on the investment by its effect in drawing thousands of young men into the neighborhood of the Association, and giving an impetus to the Library itself, which will make it in due time an honor not only to the city but to the country. Strangers will point to its points with pride to the institution; and its books, newspapers, works of art, antiquities and curiosities will be a means of attachment to which the merchants and people of St. Louis direct the attention of strangers and their customers. Six years ago the writer had the pleasure to examine in this building one of the large marble slabs with their curious hieroglyphics, which were excavated from Nineveh by Layard, and imported by the Library Association at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars. An exquisite statue of Silence, in the Corinthian thousand dollar order, which the Association had given to Harriet Hosmer, then in Italy, stood in the Library room, and the walls were ornamented by valuable paintings. Since then, I am told, many costly and valuable attractions have been added, and the Library has more than six times as many books as there are in the Pittsburgh Library. By the application of the surplus rents and other revenues, to the reimbursement of the stockholders of the building company, and by purchases and donations of stock, the St. Louis Young Men's Library Association is now the owner of the entire building, and has in receipt of an annual revenue therefrom of $14 000.

It is found that the lecture hall is inconvenient, from its distance on the third story, and that the library accommodations are not equal to the requirements of the present, and the Association is now contemplates a new erection on a grand scale and in a more central situation.

The stockholders of our Library Hall Company may learn from reasons from the experience adduced. The first is one of consequence, and that the anticipations as to the final success of the enterprise, in the benefits of the project have been fully realized in the case cited. The second is, that the Library Room and its subsidiary accommodations should be of the most liberal kind, the Lecture and Concert Hall in the most accessible position, and the whole, not only adapted to the present demand, but designed with a view to that inevitable future when the city of Pittsburgh shall be the greatest manufacturing city on the globe. It is now fully certain that a hall is to be erected for the Young Men's Mercantile Library, but whether it shall be what the friends of the project hope for, or whether it shall be only such as each of a score of the New England villages contain, seems to depend entirely on the amount of money which shall be subscribed. For the honor of our city we should raise half a million, at the least. Respectfully,

A STOCKHOLDER.

The colored people of Cincinnati hold taxable property to the amount of $500,000—one of them alone being worth $20,000. In New York they have invested in business carried on by themselves $750,000: In Brooklyn, $6,000; in Williamsburg, $5,000. They own, independent of this, unencumbered real estate in New York worth $733,000: in Brooklyn, $276,000; in Williamsburg, $151,000. In Philadelphia there are three hundred colored families living in their own houses. One man, Stephen Smith, is said to be worth over $500,000.

Duties We Owe to Ourselves.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

"*Non sibi, sed aliis aries vua vellera portat.*"—CATONIS.

Wool makes a coat for man, and not for the sheep.

Perhaps no duties are more frequently neglected than those which men owe to themselves. In evidence we might quote the venerable sayings, so current as to have almost become proverbs, that the shoemaker's son is likely to be shoeless, and the tailor's offspring to go without a coat. Many causes might be assigned for this fact. And first of all, without endorsing Rochefoucauld, we may mention the influence of vanity. By discharging the duties which we owe, or are told that we owe to others, we feel that we are entitled to their admiration or at least their respect, and we very often receive it; while our own approval is the principal, indeed it often seems the only reward that follows the performance of the duties which we owe to ourselves. And then the neglect is frequently in intention, merely a postponement. Called upon to aid strangers, when we are conscious of an urgent call to aid ourselves, or those closely connected with us, both duties are recognized and acknowledged—but in the immediate prospect general commendation, "the instantaneous reverberation of our praise," is held forth as the guerdon if we listen to the former call, and we stretch forth our hand to do the work and to grasp the reward: at the same time persuading ourselves that we are only putting off for a few days, or weeks, the performance of what may seem the more selfish duty. The subject may be looked at from another point of view. People unaccustomed to close self-examination, or a rigorous scrutiny of motives, may be led to a neglect of duties to themselves, for the sake of duties owed to others, by a real dread of selfishness, as it seems to them. The self-abnegation of a Xavier, or a Howard, may assume this form in the breast of the religious merchant, or the devout mechanic. Such a one may feel that he is doing a noble thing, that he is exemplifying true christian self-renunciation, when he resolves to leave his neighbors without a suitable house of worship, or his own children without adequate education, that one may give a thousand dollars to evangelize Hindostan, or the other a hundred dollars to circulate the scriptures in Italy or Spain. Let us remark that we intend no discouragement, much less any disparagement of the noble work of Missionary Societies or Bible societies. These remarks, it seems to us, admit of an obvious application to the generous men of our own city in the matter of the higher education. Or should any one object to the remarks as erroneous, or as not suggesting the true explanation of the phenomenon, we shall not find fault with him on that count, feeling sure that he will not dispute the fact, that Pittsburgh does not possess such an institution of learning as adequately supplies its wants. Why have we no College furnished with all the means and appliances needed for the training of our young men, such as Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and libraries, and endowed professorships? The fact is notorious and a subject of sorrow to all thoughtful citizens. With noble exceptions, our young men who have recently entered upon careers of business, are, unless educated abroad, destitute of the mental culture and the intellectual tastes and habits appropriate to the times and characteristic of the same class in more favored cities. Placed in competition with the young men of three generations ago, would they appear to advantage? We trow not. But recurring to the question, "Why are we thus destitute?" we must answer at once, that neither the want of wealth, nor of liberality in its application, can be admitted as reasons. We suppose that the true explanation is suggested in the remark that in our concern for others, we have neglected the duties that we owe to ourselves. In evidence of this take the following statement, which might be greatly extended by inquiry; we mention only the few facts which have incidentally come to our knowledge. Within a short period, from Pittsburgh, Allegheny College has received in the form of contributions, between 30,000 and 40,000; the University of Lewisburg from 10,000 to 15,000; Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, about 20,000 dollars, and Westminister College has received considerable sums from the same rich and liberal source. Perhaps some of your readers will be willing to add such items as they may know of, to this brief statement.

The National Land Grant.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

It is not surprising that the effort to establish an Agricultural College in Pennsylvania should meet with determined and vigorous opposition, as the subject is not generally understood, nor the good it is expected to accomplish.

"In an Industrial College (or a College devoted to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts) the students must perform manual labor. One great object of such College is to elevate and dignify labor by associating with it a high degree of scientific knowledge, at the same time that labor itself becomes more valuable because associated with this high degree of scientific knowledge."

Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which our country is placed, it is necessary to do all we can to elevate labor and teach the youth of the present day that it is not dishonorable to till the soil or wield the hammer of the sturdy mechanic, and we have need of educated labor in both of these pursuits.

No doubt it was considerations like the above that induced Congress to make grants of land to the different States at the instance of the *friends* of this system of education.

It is rather strange that some of your correspondents cannot look at this matter from a disinterested point of view and see that it would be better to have one good institution specially devoted to the education intended by the act of Congress, than several where it would be merely an addition to their present courses.

It would not be best to combine the two opposite systems, because they are antagonistic, and for this reason: The natural tendency of youth is to idleness, "and to dislike manual labor; and it would be impossible to keep up a system of manual labor among industrial students when by their side the literary students spends the hours of manual labor in idle recreation." If you leave manual labor out entirely, then there had better be no attempt to teach these branches at all, as it could not be done successfully.

The grant was made for a particular purpose, and is not common school property except to those schools and institutions that have claims upon it for this special purpose by being prescribed immediately to carry on this particular kind of education.

It may be true that at present it does not fully answer the purpose intended by the act, but every thing cannot be done at once, and with time and means, the deficiency could be made up.

Situated, as it is at present, even now it is prepared to turn out practical chemists, and who will say that with her coal, steel works, glass houses, &c., Pittsburgh does not stand in need of good chemists. There are not many institutions in the country that are better prepared to turn out a good practical knowledge of chemistry, than this, and if desired, the student, after completing a regular course can spend a year or more very profitably in investigating further those particular branches of the science that will be of most use to him in the business he expects to follow.

One-tenth the amount would not be sufficient, even if properly expended at first, for all the natural sciences as thoroughly as would be desirable, because men of ability, as Louis agassiz, for example, must be paid, and those institutions that can afford to pay them will secure their services. One great defect in our present system of Colleges is that one professor has so much more to do than ought to be expected of one man, that he has hardly time to keep pace with the discoveries that are continually being made, and no time at all to make investigations for himself.

It is not true, unless the rules have been recently changed, that students have to pay for their boarding directly; on the contrary, $100 pays for tuition, boarding, washing and fuel during the session of ten months. Another correspondent says he finds that young men look away from the Agricultural College; so much the better. Allow it to remain there, and it will not be long to show the wisdom of such a course if the act be not further amended. One object of an endowment is to lessen the expenses of education, so that those of very limited means can have a chance to become eminent men. In regard to the "thousands too poor to pay the expenses away from home" they have particular advantages at the Agricultural College, because an ample endowment would not only give a fund for indigent students but reduce the cost forty or fifty per cent. below its present rate. So that students whose pride would not let them be educated at the public expense, could acquire an education by extra work on the farm or in the workshops, and would not on this account be despised or slighted by the sons of rich parents, who were themselves obliged to perform a certain amount of labor each day.

If the correspondent will take the trouble to look at the act of 1862 he will find these words: "which college is now in full and successful operation." Should it be said it is not being carried on as successfully as in 1863, reason enough need not be found in the sudden death of Dr. Pugh last year, which of course disarranged matters very much, and as President Allen did not take the helm until the middle of the year, he cannot be expected to be acquainted with their exact condition just at once.

If college students in cities are to look there for their endowment, surely State institutions are not so pleased might be reasonably expected to look to the State for support.

In conclusion, dividing the funds into six parts will be injurious because most of our literary institutions at present are in need of funds and could not readily acquire the means to prepare buildings, &c., necessary to carry out the objects of the Act of Congress does not allow the money to be used *directly* or *indirectly* for building or repairs, hence the small amount each would get would either go for some other purpose or else be spent from year to year without doing much to help either the farmer or mechanic.

Specie and Currency.

Shall we restore the disturbed equilibrium between our specie and currency, by increasing our specie or by effecting a withdrawal of a part of our currency, and adopting measures to prevent its increase beyond certain prescribed limits. I could much desire in investigating this important matter to have more reliable data to proceed upon, than I am able to command. I believe I have all the data in possession of the public generally, and one inducement with me to engage in the matter, is to draw out from those who have superior acilities of knowing, more accurate information as to the facts.

If therefore, I shall fall into very grave errors, and they should call out reliable means o correcting them, I shall have accomplished one every important object I seek. I will say here that almost all my data are drawn from official sources, and that any more declarations of error, however confidently stated, will not disturb me nor influence my faith in my results. Any facts drawn from reliable sources, will receive the most respectful consideration.

I should first inquire the amount of gold and silver coin now, February, 1865, in the United States?

23. The amount of currency, including circulating currency, issued by the United States, issued by the National Banks and issued by banks chartered by the States not in rebellion? I compiled, some years since, with great care and no little labor, from all the official sources accessible to me a full history of all the movements of the precious metals in the United States, from the organization of the mint, and have since continued it down to June 30, 1865. I have not now the means of accuracy since that date. Should I acquire the means I will correct any errors hereafter. The Hon. James Guthrie, in 1854, when Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the amount of coin in the country at $241,000,000, and stated that it would be a moderate computation which would make the amount of gold and silver ware and gilded ware in the United States three or four times the amount of coin.

After a long and laborious investigation, all the details of which I still have, I was compelled to dissent entirely from both his estimates. He furnished no data by which his estimates could be tested. I did not make a rest at the year 1854, but brought my investigations down to November 4, 1857, the time I completed my then research.

I made the coin then in the country

Add coinage of	1858, official	$61,357,088
"	1859, "	37,550,985
"	1860, "	57,039,918
"	1861, "	83,09[illegible],167
"	1862, "	66,023,658
"	1863, "	24,688,477
"	1864, estimated	30,000,000
Total		$479,305,329
Deduct amounts exported over and above imports:		
1858, official		33,358,851
1859, "		57,517,708
1860, "		57,936,104
1861, "		83,09[illegible],167
1862, "		66,023,658
1863, "		24,688,477
1864, estimated		30,000,000
Total		$479,945,329
Coin in country		$199,203,229
Add excess of importation in 1861		16,548,551
Total, apparently, July 1st, 1864		$215,811,780

From this sum is to be deducted the bars reported as coin and re-deposited for coinage, and the amount of old coin also deposited as bullion for coinage. These sums are, by official returns, as follows:

1858	$ 10,872,764
1859	2,888,891
1860 estimated	11,000,000
1861 official	25,793,968
1862 estimated	25,000,000
1863 official	1,122,261
1864 estimated	5,000,000
Total	$ 78,687,908

Balance in the country July 1st, 1864, $137,123,852

I might insist upon other and very considerable reductions, as for example: the amounts consumed annually in the arts, but as we only know through the mint the amounts received from our mines, and are generally in the dark as to whether our manufacturers draw their supplies from coin or from uncoined bullion, I will leave the balance as above, with the remark that all facts show large amounts of bars coined not deposited for recoinage. These may have been exported, or may have been consumed in the arts. Are they ever held as specie in the banks for the redemption of their circulation, or received by the government in payment of duties? Of one thing I am confident. The most rigid search will not find the above amount in our money institutions and in the treasury, and there is very little in private hands.

There can be no doubt that from 1854 to 1861, gold and silver plate, and gilded and plated ware, accumulated in this country at a great speed, although I have no idea that the amount now is what Mr. Guthrie estimated in 1854. Our coin is less than the exigency of the country requires, and the amount of plate is swelled, and luxury on a large scale. Reduce the exemption of silver plate to twenty ounces troy, and the tax ten cents an ounce, instead of five, tax gold plate two dollars an ounce, instead of below the ratio of silver, reduce every ounce to be reported to the Assessor, weighed, recorded, and a return made to head-quarters; and we should ascertain the amount. A large revenue would accrue, without oppressing any one, and better still a large amount of precious metal would be returned to the mint and its proper uses. Do this and prohibit the exportation of the precious metals in any shape, and the vocation of the gamblers in New York City and elsewhere, would soon be gone.

We are much in the condition of the celebrated sheep of Argonautic times, who carried the golden fleece, whilst heroes contended for the fleece. I nowhere find that the silly sheep took any measures to prevent being shorn. STATISTICUS.

Woman's Sphere and Education.

That woman's position can be elevated intellectually is an established fact; that she needs very often, in the existing state of society, to earn her living, none can deny; the ability to do so, however the wheel of fortune may turn, is granted by most; yet how few earnestly determine it shall be done. There are many hinderances that should be conquered, and to some we would refer. They come from both sexes, and are too often the effects of mistaken kindness that reacts with crushing weight on the perpetrators.

The first very false kindness we would allude to, and rejoice in seeing it counteracted, is that of parents bringing up their daughters without any practical and thorough knowledge of an art or trade, whereby they may be fitted to earn a living. The boys are more thoroughly educated; they are taught the practical and scientific groundwork that makes both the successful mechanic, good tradesman, or professional man. Why should girls be debarred from knowledge, that circumstances in life so often show them the need of? How much solid book-learning have they? How much observation of human nature is impressed on them? Do many of us understand either our mental or physical nature? No where is education to be found. Semi-superficial, generally expresses our acquirements, and from that very cause are soon dropped, having given little pleasure to ourselves or others, not being based on a comprehension of the laws that underlie all that is good and beautiful. They have not opened the soul either to appreciate or apply the harmony and glorious beauties that a beneficient Creator has so lavishly scattered around.

It is supposed and said, that they will marry and not need probably to work at any business for a living. Is this always the case? If we all marry, who can answer for the woman her husband's life, or continual success in business, giving means for a lifetime? Experience and reason prove it often otherwise. Sickness, failure, and death may come with a young family unprovided for, and while many be thankful if there is no worse cause. Then she must earn money. With a practical education to do so the burden is lightened, without it she generally sinks to hard work, and little pay. Soon broken health or death leaves others to sink and suffer, yet more from what might have been averted had she been fitted to take the reins. A noble man will drop only when compelled.

Again, by some it is thought she will make the worse housekeeper; or as gentle, affectionate woman, it is said she is stepping out of her sphere, when sought and this requirements compel women to adopt various spheres. Education on well defined principles will take none of the true womanhood away, only increase it. None can be less pure or unselfish from coming in contact with the world, but all are likely to be more morally strong and sympathetic, from knowing the sorrows and trials of others. She will more thoughtfully fulfill the duties of life,—housekeeping, time, health, and whatever devolves on her, will be more faithfully and better done when knowing the composition of man she will be more lastingly attractive and useful; as the helper in bringing up children, more truly efficient in sending out to their part in the world those who may be blessings to themselves and humanity. How much purer and better the home where knowledge is pursued, traced to its source and literature affords pleasures light or solid, than those where show and excitement reign, and time is often killed, not improved, conversation has neither wit nor reason to commend it, and *ennui* is the most lasting feeling.

Again, when a woman does not marry, and has no fortune, how is she two live? Is it just that father, brother, or friends should be taxed to keep idlers, who can have health to work? A parent's old age is often robbed of some of the means to procure necessary comfort, a brother is dragged down and perhaps obliged to deny some of his own purses to keep sisters. Would it not be happier for both if he spent more for a few years to place her beyond the reach of want in the future? Is not the wisdom of this course seen? When all other props or hopes fail, a woman can lead a cheerful honest life by her own industry. Should she not think it will come from those who admire true independence. It was a boast of a lady in a French court that she understood six trades in either of which she could earn a living; yet she was an admired and refined woman.

There are other sources of wrong, and difficulties, proceeding from women themselves, that we will refer to in our next.

MARY J. G.

Nearly one thousand bills have been passed by the Illinois Legislature at its present session. The Governor has signed about six hundred of them.

General Intelligence.

Woodburn & Scott's spoke, hub and ax-handle manufactory, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Loss about $200,000. One hundred and fifty workmen were thrown out of employment by the fire,

George Cason, *alias* Kennedy, convicted of malignant shooting in Hamilton county, December 1859, and sentenced to imprisonment for nine years, and who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary in February, 1863, was taken to Columbus, from Stark county, on Friday last, as Robert Ross, under sentence for three years, for burglary.

There are a couple of tenement houses in Cherry street, New York, which contain an aggregate of nine hundred souls—four hundred and forty adults and four hundred and sixty children. The buildings are each eighteen feet wide and five stories high.

There are six churches in Savannah where colored people worship. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these churches are decidedly very fine edifices, and cost not less than $10,000.

A young clergyman in Brooklyn, who was the possessor of land in West Virginia and Kentucky, which has been discovered to be oil land, making him a millionaire, has just given $40,000 to endow a professorship of rhetoric, elocution and pastoral care in the Theological Seminary connected with Rutgers College, New Jersey.

A fellow living in one of the suburban towns of Michigan eloped with a pretty milliner a few days since, and set about the matter in a business manner. He deeded to his rightful wife a house and lot valued at $3,000, made provision for the education of his children, sold the balance of his property, told his wife to take care of herself, and he would do the same.

A letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, to a friend in Cincinnati, contains the following, which shows how strongly his sympathies are for his country in the struggle in which it is engaged: "Please tell my brother, J. Sampson Powers, that I received a letter from him, in which he spoke of his son—my namesake—as being in the Federal army, and of the risks he has to run, &c. I pray that he may come out—as I trust our country may come out—alive, better and stronger than ever, in full triumph over the foulest rebellion that ever disgraced civilization. And if he does, though he may hobble upon a wooden leg, and write his name with a sinister hand, I shall feel more pride in the name of Hiram Powers, so written, than in my own, engraved on the marble of all my works."

The editor of the Gardiner *Journal* has no doubt of the truth of Dr. Bellow's story about planting a walking-stick in California and gathering from it a whole peck of peas. He speaks of a fellow in that far-off State who planted a pair of old-fashioned fire dogs in his garden, and in three weeks raised a litter of pups, and advises Dr. Bellows, if he can't do better credit to the fertility of California, to leave off lecturing.

Personal.

James Ferguson, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1771, landed at Philadelphia in 1784, and has now been for fully eighty years a resident of Barnet, Vermont, walked four miles, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, to vote for Lincoln and Johnson last November. He has voted at every one of our Presidential elections since Washington's first.

On the approach of Sherman upon Savannah, the rebels destroyed the Water Witch. Samuel Gcard ner, the acting first assistant engineer of the Water Witch at the time of her capture, upon being exchanged, was arrested for alleged cowardice on the occasion. The Department learns that he was "dismissed the service, erging" We warrender," instead of joining in the fight to repel the rebel boarding party. He has been dismissed the service.

Of the twenty-five members of the Illinois Senate, not one is a native of that State, while five are natives of Ohio, and two of Indiana. And yet Southern Illinois was considerably settled before the wilderness was broken in Ohio. Of the eighty-five members of the House, seven are natives of that State, and ten of Ohio.

Pierre Soule, ex-Senator of the United States, and ex-rebel Ambassador, left Havana early in the present month for Vera Cruz. It is said to be his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has purchased an estate.

Edwin Forrest, the actor, has an income of $22,000 and Edwin Booth has $1400.

William Cranch Bond, of Harvard College, died in Cambridge on the morning of the 17th instant. He was a man of more than ordinary ability in his special department of knowledge and won considerable note by his plan for recording observations by electro-magnetism, known as the American method. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1780, and studied astronomy for some time in his own observatory, when he was invited to Cambridge in 1839. Since being then he has, with his son, George P. Bond, studied the stars, the nebulæ and the planet saturn, and invented a means of recording time, mechanically, to a small fraction of a second. More recently he photographed the stars by a camera attached to the great telescope. In 1837-'8 he was employed by the United States in various astronomical labors connected with the South Sea exploring expedition.

Railway Matters.

The passenger train on the Steubenville & Columbus Railroad, that left the former city on Wednesday morning last, met with an accident near the Philadelphia Road, the same day owing to rotten ties, a rail was displaced throwing the locomotive, tender, express and baggage car off the track. The engine plunged into a deep gully, destroying the engineer and fireman in the mud. These men were rescued, and proved but slightly injured. The passenger cars remained on the track, and no person was injured.

A bill for the completion of the North Missouri Railroad has passed both branches of the Missouri Legislature. It passed the House by two to one and the Senate with only two nays. This act secures to St. Louis a direct communication with the Iowa system of railways, and affords an independent line to St. Joseph, which is to be completed within three years. It also secures a railway bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, which will save much expense and great delays. The people of St. Louis are much elated at the passage of the bill.

In the Second Branch of the Baltimore City Council, on Thursday evening, an ordinance was offered providing for the repeal of Section 5, of Ordinance No. 29, having relation to the guarantee of the bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The section proposed to be repealed is as follows: Whenever the said Commissioners (of Finance of Baltimore) shall be satisfied that the said railroad Company can borrow from other sources the whole sum necessary to complete and equip the whole line of said road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, after the expenditure of the means now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired by said Company, upon the security of a first mortgage upon the property of said Company, and can arrange that the city of Baltimore, as second mortgagee, shall have priority over all other claimants, against the property of said Company, except the first mortgagee, the said Commissioners shall certify the same to the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, and then the Mayor shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to execute to the lenders of said money on the priority to the first mortgage to the lenders of said money over the mortgage to the city of Baltimore. The ordinance lays on the table for future consideration.

PURE MESICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the experience of many ordinary Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Go to McCLARAN & CO'S Drug Store, 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. McCLARAN & CO'S. Drug Store,
84 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
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The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

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The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of these Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and important duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of
TEEL,
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FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
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SPRINGLESS
$20,000 for sale by
MILLINGER'S BIDWELL,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.
The

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

Court Intelligence.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—SPECIAL TERM.—This Court met yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett, Stowe, and Brown on the bench. After some delay in empannelling a jury, the case of Dr. Wray vs. T. J. Simpson and Joseph Livingston, charged with conspiracy and fraud, was taken up. This case, if the array of legal talent engaged in any index, is one of importance, and will be contested with more than usual tenaciousness. The counsel for the plaintiff, in his opening address to the jury, stated the case as follows: Dr. Wray, the plaintiff, was the owner of a tract of coal land in Carroll township, Washington County, which he was desirous of disposing of, and for that purpose applied T. J. Simpson, a real estate broker, of this city, to effect a sale of the said lands. After some time had elapsed, Simpson called upon Dr. Wray, and informed him, that having exhausted all the efforts, the highest price he could get for the land was $13,000, and produced Mr. Joseph Livingston as the purchaser. Dr. Wray, having implicit confidence in the honesty of his agent, agreed to take that sum, and entered into articles of agreement for its sale at that sum, and paid Simpson his per centage for effecting his sale.

Shortly afterwards, as the plaintiff avers, he discovered that Joseph Livingston, so far as being a *bona fide* purchasers of his property was concerned, was a "mere man of straw," and that Simpson had actually disposed of the lands to Barr, Johnston & Co., of the Fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, previous to the reported sale to Livingston, for the sum of $16,-200. Hence Dr. Wray institutes legal proceedings against T. J. Simpson and Joseph Livingston, for conspiracy and fraud, and claims that he has been swindled by them out of $3 200. What the defence will be is not yet developed, but the case is an important one, and as before remarked among the best legal talent at the bar has been retained.

Marshall and Brown appear for plaintiff, and Jno. H. Hampton, C. B. M. Smith, Jno. B. Large and James H. Hopkins for the defence. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—(Judge M'Candless.)—In consequence of the indisposition of Judge M'Candless, no business was transacted in this Court yesterday. It will be gratifying to the Judges hosts of friends to know that his indisposition is not considered of a serious nature.

DISTRICT COURT.—(Before Judge Hampton.)—This court was occupied yesterday in the trial of a cause in which William H. Brown was plaintiff and the legally constituted authorities of Lobies Township were defendants. The plaintiff alleges that some time since finding the plank road in an impassable state, he, at his own expense, repaired the same, and that the authorities of the township refused to reimburse him for an outlay so beneficial to the community, hence the suit for a sum exceeding $100. Bruce for plaintiff and Burgwin for defense. On the conclusion of the trial the court adjourned, and the jury, after a short consultation, sealed a verdict and separated.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Miss Sarah Beggs, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Moon township, made information before acting Mayor Butler yesterday against Jno. Schwartz for assault with intent to commit a rape. Miss Beggs is only fourteen years of age. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Schwartz.

William Hunter, a lad aged some thirteen years, was before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by the landlord of the Lamb Hotel. The boy will be sent to the House of Refuge.

James Blonden and J. Byers were arraigned yesterday on a charge of riot preferred by John Schropier, of Temperanceville. The plaintiff alleges that Robert Campbell, Noah Byers, Daniel Dougherty, Jacob Reed, Jacob Blonden and others attacked his tavern and broke and destroyed his property and otherwise acted in a riotous and disorderly manner. It seems that the whole party were newly enlisted soldiers, and the two arrested were claimed by their Captain and sent to camp, on the payment of costs.

The usual number of trivial cases were disposed of during the day. We may add that Mayor Lawry visited Wheeling on Saturday on official business, but will be at his post again to-day.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—Lieutenant Pibles, who was arrested on Thursday evening on a dispatch received from Philadelphia, charging him with forgery, had a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday, which resulted in his discharge, the prosecutor, Lieutenant Estes, failing to appear. That Lieutenant Pibles was very badly used there can be no doubt. He was arrested upon a telegraphic dispatch sent by a irresponsible party, and confined for forty-eight hours in the lock up, and was only released by a friend entering bonds in $5,000 for his appearance on Monday for a hearing, at which time there was no charge against him. The Lieutenant intends bringing the matter before the Naval Department, when we hope he will receive that justice which was not accorded to him in this city.

THE LATE ODD FELLOWS' BALL.—On Saturday, brief mention was made of the grand success attending the ball given by the members of Monument Lodge, in Lafayette Hall, on Friday evening last. We omitted to mention that a splendid Fust Grand's regalia was offered to the Lodge selling the largest number of tickets, and that a sharp contest for the same took place. The result will not be known until the meeting of the Lodge on Friday evening. It is also due to Mr. Wiggins to state that the supper gotten up under his immediate superintendence for the occasion was all that could be desired.

RECRUITING.—On Monday morning the recruiting business opened brisk, and an unusually large number of men were enlisted. Several wards and townships, which succeeded last week in securing efficiency of funds to fill their quotas, entered the field, and raised the local bounty to $550. We did not hear of any recruits being received under that amount. Fawn township, in the 23d District, succeeded in filling her quota, and it is probable that several other sub-districts will receive their full complement to-day.

AT HIS POST AGAIN.—We are pleased to notice that Col. W. A. Herron, the efficient and ever obliging Clerk of the Board of Revision, has late indisposition, and is again at his post. The representatives of the press are under many obligations to the Colonel for facilities extended in collecting court news, hence we are glad to see him about again, and trust he may soon be himself again.

LEGAL HOLIDAY.—The Board of Brokers discussed, yesterday morning, the propriety of closing the banks and public places of business on the 22d, the last Assembly having made that a legal holiday, but came to no decision on the matter. The question will be settled this morning.

Foreign Gossip.

The Southern Independence Association in London has incontinently closed its rooms, and has had no local habitation, if a name, since last Christmas, when the news of President Lincoln's re-election reached there.

Gossip has it that the Prince of Wales has fallen in love with a pretty actress, Miss Milly Palmer, at the Strand theatre, from the fact that he has been seen there frequently in a private box without his wife, with which latter it is said he does not live happily.

Princess Mary of Cambridge is, with her handsome morganatic husband, Viscount Hood, the center of a gay circle at Rumpenheim, in Germany. There seems to be no doubt of the marriage, nor that the Queen is highly offended at it.

It may be recollected that a few months ago Lady Florence Paget, who was engaged to Mr Chaplin, of the firm of Chaplin & Horne, the great carriers, eloped with the Marquis of Hastings. Recently the jilted one has purchased, at the largest price ever given for two race horses of their age, Broomielaw and Brendaibane, favorites for the Derby of '65. "They say" he wants to beat the Marquis of Hastings in winning "the blue ribbon of the turf" in revenge for the slight put upon him by the lady.

The Duke of Marlborough has been accused of perjury by a farmer. This caused some laughter at the clubs, for he is a pious gentleman, who gives away, tracts to his servants and trades-people, while his lady is rather a "fast" person, who was once caricatured by J. Leech in *Punch*, for phenomenal shooting.

The Turkish Minister of Marine, Mehemet Pacha, a very able officer, is dead. He was only forty-seven years of age, and, owing to his death occurring very suddenly, suspicions of foul play were entertained. Cardinal Wiseman was at the point of death on the 6th inst

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price being Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dreary, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
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Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct28-1y

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

DENTISTRY.

LUTHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or inhaling gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on ife years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 73 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
273 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Eighth night of the engagement of the popular actor MR. COULDOCK, and his talented daughter, Miss COULDOCK.

THIS EVENING will be presented the ever serio-comic drama written by the talented and successful author, H. T. Craven, Esq., author of Chimney Corner, entitled,

MILKY WHITE.

Daniel White, nicknamed Milky White, Mr. Couldock
Dandie Dance.....Misses Jennie and Sylvester.
To conclude with the beautiful drama of

THE ADVOCATE; or, THE LAST MUSE.

Antoine De Varnet, an Advocate.....Mr. Couldock.
Mad. La Rose, a Widow.....Miss Couldock.
In rehearsal—Jesse M'Lane; or, The Story of a Coal Pit.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

THIS EVENING, first appearance of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. O. W. BLAKE.

THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.
Miss Adelaide Nixon,
Miss Julia Christine,
Miss Eveline Lehman.

A splendid Gymnastic Company of EIGHT PERFORMERS.

New Dramatic Company—Laughable Negroisms—Song—Dances, &c.

Concluding with
4, 11, 43; OR, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

FRED. AIBS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

ANOTHER GREAT PIECE.
First night of the thrilling Drama entitled
THE MURDERED FERRYMAN;
OR, THE LOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.

Belair.....Mr. W. J. Tompson.
Count Feliu.....Mr. J. A. Cloud.
Marrlette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.
Cato, by the wonderful acting Dog Hector.

Previous to which, Singing, Dancing, Niggerism.

BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Dr. R. S. MACKENZIE,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will Lecture at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 21st,
SUBJECT:
Lights and Shades of Irish Character.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23d,
SUBJECT:—IRISH LAW AND LAWYERS.

Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commence at 8 o'clock.

HALL PATTERSON, JOHN M'CLAREN,
J. H. RUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
S. C. M'CANDLESS, A. W. CHISLETT,
J. M. GAZZAM, STEPHEN WOODS,
feb15-5t Lecture Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
Iron Works, Mineral Lands, &c.,
AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to the deed from Joseph Whitaker, George P. Whitaker, Joseph Vondan, and their wives, to the undersigned Trustees, dated the sixteenth day of January, 1865, and now of record in the Recorder's office of Ohio county, West Virginia, we will, on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of March, 1865, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, commencing the sale at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, viz:

First. A tract of land, containing, by survey, forty-two acres, two roods and three perches, situated in Ohio county, in and near the city of Wheeling, bounded as described in said deed, being the tract on which is erected the Iron Mill and establishment, commonly known as the Crescent Iron Works, with the buildings, fixtures, engines, machinery, rolls, lathes, tools, implements and equipments pertaining to the said works. These works are well arranged with boiling and heating furnaces, two powerful engines, with the usual trains of rolls and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Railroad and Sheet Iron having a productive capacity of 250 to 275 tons of rails and 25 to 30 tons of sheet iron per week. Also, the coal and other minerals, and the right to take and carry away the same, in, or under the above mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-two perches, bounded as described in said deed. Said coal has contiguous to said Iron Works and can be transferred to the bins of the furnaces without handling. Also, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty-three, situated on Korff street, between Second and Third streets, in said city.

Second. We offer at private sale in parcels to suit purchasers; and if not so sold, we will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed, lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing creek, in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Said land is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and has the right to take and carry away the same, in, or under the above mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-two perches, bounded as described in said deed. Said coal has contiguous to said Iron Works and can be transferred to the bins of the furnaces without handling. Also, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty-three, situated on Korff street, between Second and Third streets, in said city.

Second. We offer at private sale in parcels to suit purchasers; and if not so sold, we will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed, lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing creek, in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Said land is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and has the right to take and carry away the same, in, or under the above mentioned tract, and a plat of the land with a full description, can be seen at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to pay not less than one-third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying a greater portion or the whole thereof in hand. The remainder (if any) to be paid in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security therefor to the satisfaction of the undersigned. Said bond to also securing the same by deed of trust on the property sold to him.

Purchasers of the Iron Works, with the tract of land, personal property and privileges, and parts of said lots 242 and 243, firstly above described, will be given on the second day of April, 1865.

JOHN W. GILL,
GEO. W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
C. D. HUBBARD, Trustees.
feb-Thaw-1t

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which stand the old Furnace Stack, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river. About the one-third of it is river bottom, the balance upland, the Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An oil well was bored for saltwater many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof why the salt enterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odor of oil that caused it, its presence at that day being regarded as a draw back upon the value of the salt well. About three miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface at Lockport, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin, oil deposits ought to be found, if they exist in that region. A valuable vein of fire clay is also found on this property. Whilst millions of dollars are being invested in supplying the coal fields of Central lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation, here is a property, on the very track of the Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger inducements for investment on the hypothesis which has carried so much capital into remote localities. I invite the attention of capitalists, and especially of oil operators, to this property.

JOHN G. MILES,
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased.
Huntingdon, January 12, 1865. ja24-2taw-2m

LATEST DECISION.

DECEMBER 1864.

WE USE THE
STEINWAY PIANOS
Solely and exclusively, in Public and Private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the Pianos of various makers, but freely and fearlessly pronounce the STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS FAR SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. W. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
ROBERT HELLER,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
ROBERT GUTBERLOCK,	ALFRED H. PEASE,
WM. MASON,	MAX. MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER,	CARL BERGMANN,
THEO. EISFELD,	THEO. THOMAS,
C. WOLFSOHN,	CARL ANSCHUTZ.

A fine stock of STEINWAY'S INCOMPARABLE PIANOS received and for sale at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
6-1mecd. 123 Wood st., Sole Agents for Steinway

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1861, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 30 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mercantile and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb14 d&w-2m

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you safely convenience and profit.

WE RECEIVE CURRENT FUNDS AT PAR.

We furnish Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par.

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We purchase Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery to purchasers $3 4 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds at par; also 10-40 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates, and pay you the Government commission.

Referring You to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,
JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES M. BAILEY, THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN F. HERRON, R. H. KING,
DAVID SMITH, A. G. CURTIN,
THOS. SMITH, JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR.
fe1-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja28-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-3 o

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
jan4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-3 o

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
fe1 tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secur d by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and r demption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act afore said.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja13-m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja18-2m

WHEREAS

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed the 3d day of August, A. D., 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with, by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore, in pursuance of the said Act, publish in accordance with the provisions of the 51st Section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 26th, 1865.
feb-6-w

PIANOS.

PIANOS
AND
MELODEONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos
AND TAYLOR & FARLEY'S
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.

Instruments which recommend themselves.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
fe11 NO. 53 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS AND
AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
PIANOS,
and
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

The best and cheapest Instruments in the U. States. For sale, also, the celebrated Parlor Grands of Chickering & Sons, Gravesteen & Co., Steinway & Sons, Boardman & Gray, Hallet, Davis & Co., and others, at low prices. In the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja13-m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja13-2m

WHEREAS

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed the 3d day of August, A. D., 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with, by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore, in pursuance of the said Act, publish in accordance with the provisions of the 51st Section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1861 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ja16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

O. A. HADLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 20, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Certificates	98 00	.....
Connellsville 6s	80 00	81 50
Connellsville R. R.	11 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. (fund)	12 37½	.....
Exchange Bank	81 00	.....
Citizens	70 00	71 50
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	76 00
Mechanics	.....	70 00
Allegheny	.....	.....
Columbia	78 00	.....
Fleming and Blood	$ 25	3 25
Phillips	.....	10 00
Oil Basin	.....	1 10
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	50
Merchants'	.....	98
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	2 15	.....
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 85
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	2 00	.....
Paxton	.....	1 02
Central Basin	.....	8 12½
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 20
Revenue	.....	15 00
Mingo Coal	45 00	47 00
Monongahela Nav. Co.		

MONDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The People's Stock Exchange was very fully attended this evening, and stocks were as lively as ever. The greatest advance was in Ross, which sold higher than ever before. The new well is yielding as much as the old one, and the great majority of holders of this stock are firm at 2.

The following list will indicate in detail the ruling prices:

200	Blue & Cherry Run Central	2 87½
200	do Cherry Run and Pittsburg	1 70
300	do Horseneck	1 00
100	do Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 40
100	do do do	5 50
100	do do do	5 50
100	do do do	5 50
200	Bitchie	96
1000	do	95
200	do	98
2000	do	98
250	do	96
200	do	98
200	do	95
100	do	95
100	do	95
200	Ross	1 85
200	do	1 90
250	do	1 94
200	do	1 94
200	do	1 94
100	Whitely Creek	1 75
100	do	2 00
200	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 70
1000	do	1 93
200	do	1 85
200	do	1 90
200	do	1 90
200	do	1 90